THE STATE CAPITAL.

Comptroller Green's Bill Again Before the Senate.

Fight for the Dietatorship.

Reformers in the Senate Putting the Republicans on Record.

No Investigation of the District Attorney's Office.

Employes of the Legislature and Their Pay.

The Contractor's Bill and What It Means.

O'Donovan Rossa Claims the Seat of Boss Tweed.

Senator Wood Refuses to Make a Statement Before the Investigating Committee.

ALUANY, Jan. 18, 1872. Day by day and hour by hour the fight grows warmer between the factions of the republicans, especially in the lower house. It is safe to presume toat the same amount of bitterness exists among the noble senators, but they do not show it as much as the "Tresher" vouths in the Assembly. The crowds are flocking thither from all quarters, and are congregating for all sorts of purposes. Among those who arrived last evening and to-day were Messrs. Blumenthal and Wheeler, Seventy deputed to watch the process of legisla-tion for the city of New York. They have engaged oms for the session and will establish a brauch headquarters for the committee. This time it would appear as if the Custom Bouse republicans had captured the committee. The last time Mr. Wheeler was here he was taken in charge by thu Hank Smithites and Greelegites. They have tost their hold on him this time, and, unless they show more pluck and better generalship than they have shown lately, they will lose their hold on everything else. The failure on their part to make a fight on the refusal to report on Twombly's bill yesterday by Hawkins, from the Committee on A GRIEVOUS ERROR,

and one which has lost them much ground in the contest. To-day there are evidences of disaffection and distrust in both factions. The Greeleyites seem to think that Alvord has quietly lowered his colors and gone into the ranks of the Custom House folks. They did not relish the idea of having him fight alongside of Hawkins on the Grand Jury bill on Monday night last, and to-day they were slarmed at finding him joining hands with Smith, of Albany, in a fierce defence of Terwilliger against Hill, of Chemung, and also talking and voting with Smith and the uttra administrationists against an amend the employes of the Legislature.
The Assembly frittered away the entire day in

tinkering this bill. All the self-conceited orators of the House made speeches of much length and breadth, as far as spread eagleisms are concerned. There is Rose, of St. Lawrence, for instance, who evidently wants to make the Assembly who evidently wants to make the Assembly feel that "there is no rose without a thora," and who wears his hair like a poorty-fed Sulpitian monk. He insisted on offering all sorts of ridiculous amendments, which were regularly voted down. He wanted the Legislature to go back. He was here some ten years ago and ne seems to think the world has not dared to move since he was "on the floor of the House before." Then Houghton, of Saraioga, whose appearance is not a very strong card in favor of the beneficial and nygienic effects of the Saraioga waters, warmed to the subject in most cadaverous style; and, with his dexter index finger raised high in the air, he assured the House that they were making history for the entire civilized world, and that if they gave messengers \$5 a day they would ruin them forever. the entire civilized world, and that them forever, messengers \$5 a day they would ruin them forever. The Griffin (of Delaware), who only resembles the fabled animal in having a huge mane of venerable appearance around his neck, assured his fellow members that messengers could save money on \$3 a day. Several other speeches were made, but none succeeded in securing an amendment except one by Fields, who rought against allowing the committees power to appoint sub-committees of less than three members to make investigations. Fields speech was a splendid effort, as indeed air his speeches thus far this season have been, and car-

speeches thus far this season have been, and carried conviction to the minds of a majority of those present. With slight amendments the bill was reported as presented.

The resolutions which were passed a few days ago in the House, appointing a Joint Committee to investigate the affairs of the District Attorney's collect in New York city, gave rise to a very spirited discussion when they were called up in the Senate this morning. Mr. Woodin took the responsibility on himself of calling them up, and the result showed that the republican Senators had not been consulted beforehand. Madden, of course, had to have his say on the matter before anybody else could get in a word eigewise and "went for" the resolutions from the word go. He has the utmost confidence in the ability of the Committee of Seventy, and therefore cannot to the conclusion that they could just as well attend to the District Attorney's office as they had to several other public offices. Besides, he happens to know a great deal about travelling committees, for when he was Senator many years ago he was a member of one that went to New York to investigate charges made against the Harbor Masters of New York. The result was the usual one—a whitewashing report. To use his own words, "We spent a great deal of time, and, although we were morally convinced that there was corruption, we could not, ouring the short time we had to devote exclusively to the investigation, obtain the facts necessary to instity as in making a report confirming secret of the move he had inaugurated that he would ask for the immediate passage of the resolution. Judge, then, of the surprise of the unimitated when he proceeded, with the coolness of a judge delivering a death sentence, to show how they were perfectly infamous. Investigation by the Legislature in the matter under consideration, he said, was altogether a work of supercogation, inasmuch as the Board of Supervisors had abundant power to investigate the anarrs of the District Attorney's office it they saw fit to exercise it. Then, again, was in not a patent fact that the Governor could interfere in the name of justice if specific charges are made? Benedict seemed to relish this kind of tark, and was, therefore, encouraged to put in a good word—against the resolutions. "It would be a very foolish thing," said e. as he put on his glasses and furned his back on the Lieutenant Governor so as to face the Senators to the rear of film. Ar. Beach, however, brought him to terms in the twinking of an eye. Down came the mallet. "senators must address the Chair," said Mr. Beach, with all the seventy he could assume. Benedict turned about quickly and bowed his acknowledgments, "Ar. President," said ne, as he recovered himself, "it would be a very foelish thing to send a committee to New York to investigate the District Attorney's office of anything else. Investigations are pretty costly in New York, let me tell you. Pil give you an example of what a man may expect there who goes in any kind of official capacity. The Commissioners of Appeals, twelve members, held a session in New York -1 think it was last year or the year before—and while they public expense. And now what do you think it cost—that affair of the lunches? Only \$1,800—\$30 a head for each lunch." The Senator sat down, and the Senators indulged in a quiet laugh over the tunch business, until Johnson, the rural element took the floor and advocated the passage of the resolutions. It was due, he said, to the people that the changes should be made. "And yet," he excamined, "notwithstanding these changes, there is a general backing down on the part of the yery men who are always the loudest in talking about reform. I want the is a general backing down on the part of the very men who are always the louiset in taking about reform. I want the charges that have oeen made probed to the bottom. This turns as the hor reform of certain republicants brought Woodin to his feet again; and, it must be

of everything and anvihing that can be turned to their good account for the time bring. Let us be wise and meet this question at the very threshold, Let the responsibility of investigating matters like this one referred to in the resolutions rest where it belongs, with the authorities, who have the means and the power to investigate. And as for all this talk about a reform Legislature, it amounts to nothing more than a cry that is made use of to suit the ends of near who care very little for any kind of reformation. The idea that we are here to overturn everything done in the past is a talse one. We are here to do our duty to the people whom we represent, without regard to partisanship." Here Johnson, who was seated in the chair next to Woodin, chackled andiev, and Woodin, turning upon min, excessingly, and as for saying that we are oacking down and dore not so into this investigation, does the Senator from the Twenty-sixth not know that the Governor, the man of his own choice, has the power to make all the investigation necessary?" And ne then added, "If you want admittanial power, why, haven't they got two Grand Juries in New York, one of which will never adjourn, in all probability, until death." "or the new charter," exclaimed Johnson—"do them part," sawt Woodin, as he took his seat, aimid general laughter. Madden and Johnson an D. P. Wood then got into a hirtle wrangle over the resolutions but Tiemann capped the climax and decided their fate by telling a story. Let it be said by way of preface, that Datiel can tell a story very well. "The proposition to send a joint committee to New York," said he, "reminds me of a story! Once heard about a clergyman. His partsitioners had an idea that his sermons were too good to be original. They sent a aclegation to confer with him about the matter. The result was that the clearyman got them all drunk, and, when they returned and made their report, acey stamply said, "We got a greas doal of spiritual consolation and he's all rigin." The very lew senators who never take

Mr. Palmer, from the Committee on Cities, re-ported the toilowing bul, in lieu of the other "im-periat" measure referred to last week. The alger sticks out in the last section very plannly:—

perial." measure referred to last week. The nigger sticks out in the last section very planity:

An Aor regulating the apportionment of appropriations and the auditing and payment of certain claims in the city and county of New York.

The people of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Skotion I.—The Comptroller of the city of New York, the Commissioner of Public Works and the President of the Department of Public Parks shall constitute a Board of Appropriationer and Audit; who shall, by the concurred twice of all of said members, make and file in the Department of Finance of said city, and cause to be published to the corporation papers an estimate of the amounts required to deray the exposures of conducting the public business of the city and county of New York in each department and purpose thereof, from the 1st day of January to the 3th day of April, 1872, both dates incustive, and also for the interest of the city and county desidue on the 1st day of May, 1872, and upon the hing of such estimate the amounts thereof said be deemed as set apart, apportuned and appropriated accordingly; and during the said period the said Comptroller shall have power to limit and transfer appropriations made as a foresaid, which are found to be in excessed to a mount required or deemed to be necessary, to such other purposes or appropriations in all estimates as he shall only and to require the same. And the said comptroller is said county, and the said county of the coun

ment within said city and county beyond the appropriations to made.

SEC, 2.—The said Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to make payment of the claims remaining unpaid for salaries and wages of employes of the various departments and onness of the city of New York for the year 1871, and of claims remaining unpaid for supplies and materials turnished during said year for the purposes of the various departments of said city; and also for street cleaning, removing night soil, offal and dead animals and for rents other than armories and charitable institutions entitled by law to allowance par citylin or otherwise from the said city or county as the said salaries, wages, supplies and claims shall be audited and allowed by the concurrent vote of all the members of said Board of Apportionment and Andit. And to provide for said payments the said Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to have reveaue bonds of said city and county in such form and manner as he may prescribe, not exceeding each and shall be audited and allowed by the concurrent vote of all the members of said somethy of the said county in such form and manner as he may prescribe, not exceeding each and she may prescribe, not exceeding each and she was allowed to the said county in such form and manner as he may prescribe, not exceed the concurrent vote of all the members of the said comotroller within two years from the date of the said domotroller within two years from the date of the said domotroller within two years from the date of the said domotroller within two years from the date of the said sond respectively, which bonds itsail not be said of the said of said in the said computed to the said sond respectively, which bonds itsail not be said of the said of the said of said in the said computed to the said of the said o

a tailore to advertise, or an irreguiarity in the advertising, as required by law, of the ordinance or resolution or proceedings authorizing the execution of such works respectively, or the number of contracts for the same, or for or on account of a failure to contract or the such account of a failure to contract or the such account of a failure to contract or any or or on or on account of a failure to contract or any or or or or on account of a failure to contract or the security of the same of the contracts are hereby respectively made valid agreements or contracts are hereby respectively made valid and binding on the part of and Mayor, Aldermen and Commonally of said city, the Comptroder of said city certifying thereon that upon examination it appears that no fraud was committed in relation to said agreements or contracts respectively, or any of the provisions thereof; provided that the said Comptroder shall, before endorsing or giving the certificate hereby authorized, make one and proper inquiry ments or contracts respectively, and the execution of the work under the same.

SEC. 2.—It shall be the duty of said Comptroder and he is hereby authorized to certify to the Board of Assessors of said city all expenses which have been already paid and which shall nereafter be actually incurred by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality in completing the said works executed and periormed under the respective agreements and contracts certified by said Comptroder, as in the preceding contracts certified by said Comptroder, as in the preceding contracts of the amount of said such payments and expenditures and said Board of Assessors are hereby authorized or vicines of the amount of said works respectively, and all the provisions of clayer SSC. 3.—The provisions of chapter SSC of the Laws of 1853 shall and are hereby applied and made applicable to all works herefore contracted for in accordance with or incurred and otherwise and contracts of the purpose of the purpose of said contracts and contracts and otherwise and c

miniotres to and properly incurred as aforesaid are entared as herein provided.

Sec. 5.—All acts or paris of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are nereby repealed.

SEC. 6.—This act shall take effect transcribety.

Eya typographical error an editorial in yester-day's liseally was made to read that temporary excellive power in the city government, if given at all, should be bestowed upon "the executive head of the government, or the President of the Board of Aldermen, officers elected by the people," It was written, "the acting executive head of the government, the Treatdent of the Board of Aldermen, officers elected by the people,"

The Investigation into the Charges Against Senator Wood-Superintendent Miller and the Insurance Department.

ALBANY, Jan. 18, 1872.
THE WOOD INVESTIGATION. Senator Wood does not seem to be in a

very great burry about making that long-promised statement to the committee appointed to investigate the charges against him. The committee, I understand, held a meeting to-day and requested him to begin operations by feiling his side of the story that has told so fearfully against him, so far, in the estimation of a great many people even in his own party. It is said that with the fees of sheriffs for service a witnesses against him has been examined. This witnesses against him has been examined. The bit makes all objects at all meys and counsy of consolitation at all the witnesses against him has been examined. The bit makes all objects and no vote shall be received at any general test, and no vote shall be received at any general test, and no vote shall be received at any general test, and no vote shall be received at any general test, and no vote shall be received at any general test, and no vote shall be received at any general test, and no vote shall be received at any general test, and no vote shall be received at any general test, and no vote shall be received at any general test, and no vote shall be received at any general test, and no vote shall be received at any general test, and no vote shall be received at any general test, and no vote shall be received at any general test, and no vote shall be received at any general test, and no vote shall be received at any general test, and no vote shall be received at any general test, and no vote shall be received at any general test, and no vote shall be received at any general test, and no vote shall be received at any general test, and no vote shall be received at any general test, and no vote shall be received at any general test, and no vote shall be received at any general test, and no vote shall be received at any general test, and no vote shall be received at any general test, and no vote shall be received at any general test, and no vote shall be received at any general test, and no vote shall be

dees not look much like the action of a man who was easer to avail numself of the first coportunity he could get of explaining away the charges made against hum, it may be that he has certain ideas about the propriety as well as the good policy of holding back until everybody ease has had his say octore the committee, the real force of which outsiders cannot comprehend until the wanesses have been examined. But his action in the matter is, to say the least, very strange. Subparas have been sent to several parties in New York, whose testimony the committee are anxious to obtain, and they are to be on hand next week. Until then the investigation will be at a stand-tid, it will be seen by the resolutions offered to-lay by senator Petry, as I predicted would be the case, that there is to be a very searching investigation into

THE DOINGS OF THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT. Mr. Superintendent miller has all along claimed that ne would like no ining better than to be called upon to tell all he knows of his department, and ne certainly could not have desired a better enance than that afforded him by Mr. Perry's resolutions.

ROSSA AND THE BOSS.

Argument Before the Scouts Committee on Privileges and Elections-A Commission to Tweed Summoned Before the Committee. O'Donovan Rossa, thinking that things wer

working too slowly for his disposition, determined to do something on his own account, made his aprearance in the State capital this moraing and wended his way to the Senate House at eleven o'clock. His resolve was to bring things to a crisis by taking the floor and presenting himself to be sworn as representative from the Fourta Sena orial district, but getting introduced to Senators Palmer, Allen, Perry, Lowrey, Dickinson and others, they, it seems dissuaded him from taking this course and accommodated him with a seat inside the rails. Here he sat for two hours till the Senate adjourned Benedict, who talked with him for a time, and after that he got into private conversation with Mr. Ter-Senators Alien and Perry had sent a messenger in search of Senator Hardenburgh, the third, and democratic, member of the Committee on Elections, and word came that that gentleman was connnel to his room by iliness, but that he would be happy to have the meeting held there. Thinker the two Senators went, mittee commenced. The chairman, Scrator Allen, had with him the papers that were lodged against William M. Tweed the day of the opening of the Senate, and he presented them to senator Harden-burgh, who had not yet read them.

After getting
THE SUBSTANCE OF THE PAPERS,
THE SUBSTANCE OF THE PAPERS, which consisted of a memorial from cossa claiming the seat, a memorial from the citizens of the Fourth district calling for the expulsion of Tweet Fourth district calling for the expulsion of Tweet and an additivit from Commissioner Davenport setting forth thee ection frauds, senator Hardenburgh asked Rossa what he wanted from the Commistee. Rossa sand he wasted an impury into the election fraids; that the Fourth Senatorial district was without a representative in the Senate, and that he was there to show that he was the people's choice, if the people's voice had not been stified by the fraues that Tweed and employed to count him in. Senator Hardenbergeit—What is the number of voice gounted for Tweed and for you?

Rossa—About eighteen thousand for Tweed and seven thousand for me.

Senator Hardenberget—Can you show that six or seven thousand voices were given to Tweed that should have been given to you?

Rossa—It may be difficult to do that; but it may be possible, if you are ready to go into an investigation.

be possible, if you are ready to go into an investigation.

Senator Hardenburgh—We are prepared to give you any facilities in our power, but we desire to know what you require.

Kossa—To enable me to show that frauds were practised in most of the wards it would be necessary to take evidence in every poiling place throughout the district. To do this would entail much expense and a great deal of time. It it comes within your province to order an Liquiry, to collect evidence and pay the expenses, I am prepared to do the rest.

senator Hardensurgh-We have power to order an inquiry and pay the expenses of subpenang witnesses.

witnesses.

Rossa-But if you summon the witnesses to Albany you would nave such a number coming up here as would make a very large bill. Could you

here as would make a ver; large bill. Could you not order

A COMMISSION TO SIT IN NEW YORK
and take the evidence?

COMMISSION TO SIT IN NEW YORK
and take the evidence?

COMMISSION TO SIT IN NEW YORK
and take the evidence?

Tweed has got his certificate by frand.

Senator idandenburgh—Can you show that 7,000
votes were counted for Mr. Tweed which should have been counted for you?

Rossa—Fernaps I could not prove that; but I can produce evidence to show that there was fraud and intimidation and repeating in every district where Tweed had a majority, and I think that should put out these districts.

Tweed had a majority, out these districts.

Senator Hardknburgh—No; if there was one fraudulent vote in a district that should not deprive the men who voted honestly of their choice of a

representative.

Rossa—Weil, I did not know that, I only know that in European countries, in England particularly where one fran lulent vote is desected in favor of a successful candidate, it nullifies his election and his opponent gets the seat.
Senator Haronsburger—That may be so, but our

Senator Hardkhurghi—That may be so, but our election laws are different.

The Chairman—Have you no lawyer to advise with in this matter?

ROSSA—NO. If I employed a lawyer Tweed may buy him off. Tweed is not coming to take his seat, and it seems if he does not come you are to take no action. I am not going to employ counsel to contest this seat, for the counsel I would employ might, under the influences I alinde to, remain tweive months or two years without taking definite action. Then if Tweed would not come to the Senate the opposition which would be aroused by his coming remains uormant while he stays away, and

AM I TO REMAIN PASSIVE

he stays away, and
all the time? No; I came up to-day to appear on
the door of the House and demand the seat; but,
having met you before I carried out my intention,
and you having appointed a meeting for one
o'clock, I, in delerence to you, did not act as I had
determined upon. The CHAIRMAN—But you would have been acting

The COMMITTEE-But Mr. Tweed has not come to The COMMITTEE—But Mr. Tweed has not come to take his seat. Neither have you come, and under these circumstances we could do nothing.

Rossa—if Mr. Tweed—conscious that he has been elected by fraud, and seeing that if he came to take his seat it would be contested to his loss of it—chooses to remain away for two years, are you to take no action, and are the people to be left unrepresented? Have you no law to compel a Senator to appear in the Senate within any certain time after his election?

resented? Have you no law to compet a Senator to appear in the Senate within any certain time after his election?

The Chataman—If a Senator is sworn in the Senate can order him to attend, and it he did not attend declare the seat vacant; but when he is not sworn the Senate has no control over him.

Rossa—it is in view of this fact that I made up my minit to present myself to the House and ask to be sworn in, in order to

Bring the Matter To an Issue.

Senator Perry—But you could go before the Secretary of State or one of the Judges and take the oath of office, and take the question would come up. The Senate could not swear you, for Mr. Tweed's certificate is lodged in the House.

Rossa—I am ready to do anything in my power to test the question. I went into this fight against Tweed on principle, as I be leved his action was bringing disgrace upon the maine and institutions of republicanism. It was said that there could be no man got to "run" against him that he would not buy out. I was not bought out; but if it is to come to a question of my spending money to contest the seat, I am not able to compete with him. Have you not authority to pay lawyers in such a case as this? The Chairmax—It is discretiouary with us, and that discretion is often used in ordering the expenses to be paid.

The "Boss" SUMMONED to Appear.

After some more conversation it was decided by the committee to notiny fit. Tweet that in selection

Rossa asked if the committee would not sale do-tify commissioner Davenport, of the Committee of Seventy, and was tool they had not power to notify any one but the gentleman whose seat was con-tested. They said Rossa might communicate with the Commissioner. The probability is that the Election committee will order a commission to take evidence in New York.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANT, Jan. 18, 1872.
POWERS OF THE COMPTROLLER OF NEW YORK.

POWERS OF THE COMPTROLLER OF NEW YORK.

A ball conference powers on the Comptroller of the city of
New York was reported.

By Mr. Lowers - Prescribing quaisheations for persons admilied to practice in Courts as attenneys and consolidation
by Mr. JERLY Amenoning the Brooklyn Consolidation
act as to keeping the city accounts.

By Mr. Lowers - Requisiting the fees of County Cierks in
the city and county of New York for discharging the Cuties.

funds of a county, town, or municipal corporation, and subjects them to prosecution for fraud, emberzhement, &c.

Bill. Palsell.

The bill to amen't the charter of Manhattan Dispensary of New York was present.

New Fork was passed.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE IN NEW YORK GITY.

Mr. WOODIN called up the Assembly resolution to investigate the charges made in the punit prints against the management of the District Attorney's o are in New York.

The que stion was taken on the resolution, and it was negatived—to 22.

Mr. WOODEN took the position that this d'uy belonged to the Governor. He was opposed to sending a joint committee off on such business, and thought the floure might send a committe et it thought is necessary.

TRANSPORTATION OF PASSENNERS IN NEW YORK.

Mr. MADLEN gave notice of a bill to authorize the transportation of passengers in the city of New York by means of street railways to be constructed in certain streets and sycular therein.

Avenues therein.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. PREBY introduces a resolution calling on the Superintensent of the Lasurance Department to report in detail all the insurance companies he is invest ated and the charges he has subjected such companies to. Adopted.

The bill to amend the charger of the Lake Ontario Shore Rairoad Company as ordered to a third reading; also a bill providing for appeals from the decisions of the County Adjourned.

OPPIOESS AND EMPLOYES OF THE LEGISLATURE AND THRIE COMPENSATION.

The House went into committee and took up the bill pre

The House went into committee and took up the bill prescribing the officers and employes that may be elected, or appointed or employed by the Senate and Assembly, fixing the salaries and regulating the proceedings before investigating committees, and paying therefor. The bill provides for six general messengers to the itoms.

Air. Atvouch said the bill had been carefully drawn and it was thought that as an were needed, that number would be forty-lave less that was employed last rear.

Air. Hose's mendment was negatived.

Air. How moved to reduce the number of pages and committee messengers for the thouse from thirty to twenty.

Air. Patrox thought some distinction should be made as to pages and committee messengers and thought that committees were deprived of securing the assistance they needed.

Air. Ita D. Brown took a similar view, and said the committee messengers were entirely different persons from pages.

Air. Alvoud thought the Speaker should appoint such

Mr. ALVORD thought the Speaker should appoint such pages as would be competent to discharge the duties of committee measurages. He believed that fifteen pages we cound to the thought of the committees. Over \$125,900 had been paid to employes of the Legislature. If this out is passed the expense would not exceed 420 and.

the committees. Over \$12,000 had been paid to employes of the Legislature. If this ont is passed the expect \$20,000.

Speaker Sairit opposed the amendment. He believed due regard that been paid to economy in the provisions of this bill. Ten had are any been appointed, and he thought the more would be enough. He did not think the committees would be enough. He did not think the committees would be enough. He did not think the committees would be enough. He did not think the committees would be exployed in the least as suggested by the gentleman from Queens isir. Prince. He was opposed to amending the bill so as to leave to the discretion of any department the privilege of appointments. As to the reform which had been shotes of, and much of which was more patitude, he will asy, for blosself, he was for paying adequate and liberal compensations to every public oneer. This bill provided for an expense of \$3.470 - which was much less than has been paid in years past and he hoped that twould pass without change or amendment.

Mr. Ita B. BROWN replied at considerable length, insisting that the committees were entitled to the services of men, and not of the small boys known as pages.

Mr. ALVOUD rose to say that while this bill provided for an expense of a little over hity thousand dollars, the same service last year cost the State nearly one nundred and lifteen thousand collars.

Mr. FORT stated that this bill was prepared with the utmost care by those having the largest knowledge and experience in the wants provided for. He did not think it possible to improve the tail by a single change of its provisions.

Mr. Hawkitsh hoped that bill was prepared with the utmost care by those having the largest knowledge and experience on thicks the object liety were necessary, and he thought the House would grant the application.

Mr. Riskok moved to further amend by reducing the number to twenty, and announced that he would move to amend the clause as signing only inteen amend by reducing the number of twenty, and announced that

are to be asked for the Committee on Cities.

Mr. Rosk withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Prince's was negatived.

Mr. Rosk withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Prince's was negatived.

Mr. Sayt'ri moved to make the pay of clerks of committees \$6 instead of \$4 per day. Carried.

Mr. Bayk'ri moved to make the pay of messengers \$4 instead of \$5,000 Lost.

Mr. Lost, and Lost.

Mr. Lost, and Lost.

Mr. Lost, be to strike out the provision allowing the employment of extra service in cases of emergency. Lost.

Mr. Lowis moved to strike out the provision allowing the employment of extra service in cases of emergency. Lost.

Mr. Mr. Livis moved to strike out the provision allowing the employment of extra service in cases of emergency. Lost.

Mr. Alvis moved to strike out the provision allowing the employment of extra service in cases of emergency.

Mr. Fillis moved to amend if y requiring these sub-committees, and standing committees to appoint sub-committees to consist of three members.

Mr. Alvoron opposed the amendment. The object of this clause was to dispense with the special and select committees, and standing committees should have power to appoint as many members as they de-med necessary.

Mr. Fill be claimed that it was necessary to have represented on all committees members of both parties. That principle underlies all parliamentary proceedings. Every man nad a right to caim this where his reputation was at stake. Fins point he enforced at some length, warning members agains, establishing the principle of a one man investition. There was no one but coult see the injustice of this.

Mr. Alvord explained that the sub-committee would act as a retere to bring the results of his work before the whole committee. There was nothing novel if wrong in this. It is done in our courts, and was entirely proper. He further declared that he would not, here or elsewhere, do anything for himself or nis party which would in roduce the effect the genticann referred to. He was opposed to the system of refereelym, and he was surprised to

notion.

Mr. Niles did not understand that the people of the State vere opposed to referees; but they were opposed to Judges pointing referees against the wishes of counsel and

Speaker Sairii insisted that the danger, if any, still eristed in the House.

Mr. ALVOID insisted upon the practicability and justice of the provision.

Mr. PIRLING motion was carried—58 to 48.

Mr. D. B. Hill. moved to add an additional section relative to the appointment of a proof reader, and prescribing that his compensation shall not exceed two per cent of the printing bills of the Senate and Assembly.

Mr. ALVORD said this amendment was intended as an attack upon a near and care friend of his. It was inopportune and unjust, and when the line came, if were it did, to take up that subject he would speak on it.

Speaker Smirif said the amendment was not germaine to the bil, and denounced the attack covered by the amendment as cowardly.

Nr. D. H. Hill. said he did not expect this burst of indignation. They must be aware of what had been charged in the public prints, and we can not close our eyes to what is passing. He did not expect the House to pass the amendment, but it was his province to offer it, and he left he did not mert the rebuck. It has been charged that a former Clerk of the senate has frauductive received twenty per cent of the sprinting bill, and no investigation had yet been ordered. We are told that this is a reform Legislature. If such thing, are to be, this amendment provides that it shall only be two per cent. He had in his posterion that will not yet two per cent. He had in his posterion that the hid only be two per cent with the hid of the ment of the compensation, and if a member gets up and throws a studied had been charges are to be made and paid. He though the looked, however, to the source from whence it came.

Speaker Shifth remarked that their duty now was to pass an act prescribing the olicers of the Legislature.

Speaker Shifth remarked that their duty now was to pass an act prescribing the olicers of the Legislature whose conduct is a burning shame to the State of New York and astonishment to the civilized wird. Does it become the more from Chemung to cet up here and recommend

beare for the money. The generation of a first of injure a man's reputation.

Mr. Alvoud desired to say that the gentleman (Mr. Hill) had no right to offer the amendment, since he had shown that he has aiready prejudged the case of the officer referred to, and could not be trusted if his case was brought before him for judgment.

Mr. D. H. Hill, said he intended the amendment as pure sport. He did not intend to prejudge it in any shape. These matters should be brought before the people, and it was with this idea that he offered it. He would have good naturely withdrawn it had there not been so much sain about it. He defended his action last winter. He said he had endeavored to on his duty, and that is more than some of his assainants could say. Auphause on the floor and in the callery. Such amendments as the one offered are not without precedent, and he thought the feeling shown was evidence of weakness somewhere. He did not mend to cast any sign upon the Ciert of the Senate or prejudice the matter, and he fet that the maintainous against his integrity were uncalled for, and with these remarks he would withdraw the amendment.

Mr. A. Your, renewed the amendment. He said he gave

for, and with these remarks he would windraw the amena-ment.

Mr. At your renewed the amendment. He said he gave the gent eman credit for more intelligence, but this display proved him descrent either in intelligence or ordinary knowledge. The exhibition was, in feed, lamentable. Mr. Alvord, however, withintow the amenament before it was put vote, committee then rose, and the bill was ordered to a readth.

ALVOOD asked consent that the bill be now read. Mr. ALVORD asked consent that the bill be now read.
Mr. Rosat objected.
THE EXPENSES OF NEW YORK CITY AND COUNTY.
THE EXPENSES OF NEW YORK CITY AND COUNTY.
On motion of Mr. HAWKINS the bit providing for the excases of the city and county of New York was made the
pecial order for to-motrow moraling.
The House then adjourned.

BROOKLYN REFORM.

Meeting of the Chizens' Reform Association. The Citizens' Reform Association met last night at their rooms, in Montague street, for the purpose of approving of the various sections of the draft of the new registry law. Section 6, which provides for the registers taking testimony as to the qualifications of voters, was adopted. Section 7 was adopted, as

are to attend at each of the polling places as soon as the election is over, receive from the inspectors of election the ballot boxes, and then canvass and count the votes. After the counting the ballots are again to be returned to the boxes and kept for six months, or until the next election, by the police.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Conclusion of the Elections-Practical Busi-ness Ideas of the Grand Army of the the Coming Year.

A. M. yesterday by General Barnum, and after prayer was offered by Chaptain J. H. Barnard the sistant Quartermaster General and Assistant In-spector General were read and referred to comnittees for examination, and the elections were

The same good teeling evinced at the close of the ceting yesterday still prevailed, and a scrutiny of

meeting yesterday still prevailed, and a scrutiny of the names of the officers elect will demonstrate the fact that the political characters, who were supposed by parties outside of the Order to rule the Grand Army of the Republic, are not in a position to use it as a tool or a stepping stone for themselves or their friends.

Dr. Hans Powell, of New York city, was unanimously elected surgeon; J. H. Barnard, of Ithaca, chaplain; J. B. Murray, of Seneca Falls, delegate at targe to National Encampment. John C. Robinson, of Binghamton; James Jourdan, of Brooklyn; E. W. Brueninghaused, of New York; C. D. McDougal, of Aubura: John Palmer, of Albany; George F. Hopper, of New York, and H. D. Ripont, of Buffalo, delegates to the National Encampment. Woodford, Wells, Willis, Avery, Coles and Fiske, alternates. S. P. Corliss, L. H. Rowan, Samuel Minnes, Constantine Nitzsche and J. C. Finckney, Council of Administration.

This election sets at rest the question of political rule in the ranks of the Grand Army.

Very little buncombe was indulged in, and the following resolutions will show the practical tendency of the work of the Order, and its intention is to attain the objects mentioned if within the bounds of possibility:—

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to visit

of possibility:—

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to visi Albany and urge upon the Legislature of this State at the present assion the passage of a law, with the proper appropriation, to establish a soldiers' home in this State; the same committee to look after the payment of appropriation already granted to the Orphan Home and School in this caty.

The committee appointed were J. B. Murray. L. Woodiord, Gustavus Sniper, C. D. McDougai, E. Savery, and H. A. Barnum, ex ogicio,

L. Woodford, Gustavus Shiper, C. D. McDougal, J. E. Savery, and H. A. Barnum, ex officio.

Whereas the Board of Managers of the Union Home and School have presented to Congress a memorial asking an appropriation from the money resulting from the sale of abandoned lands, therefore bell.

Resolved, That this Encampment appoint a committee of five to trac upon Congress the granting of the prayer of the memorialist and that a law to carry it into effect be passed.

Be instructed to recorded the sale of the National Encampment in the properties of the memorialist and that a law to corder a term the rails and requisitions enabling a Post to order a term to the rails and requisitions enabling a Post to order a term to the rails at with power of cismissal without approval from Bepartment Headquarters, thus enabling them to protect their own interests; the dismissed member having the right to appeat to Department Commander for refress if wronged.

Resolved, That the Delevates be instructed to trige an amendment to the rules and regulations, so as to allow a commander not only to appoint the adjutant, but the officer of the day, and the adjutant and quartermaster their sergeant major and quartermaster sergeant respectively.

Resolved, That the committee appointed to wait upon Congress also trige the passage of an act to give to the Kearsarge the prize money, as provided by law in the case of a capture.

Whereas during the war there were many enlisted men that were commissioned as officers, but in consequence of the small number of men in their companies were never mustered, while they continued to act as oftens, and their expenses were thereby very much enhanced, with no increase

of a capture.

Whereas during the war there were many enlisted men that were commissioned as officers, but in consequence of the small number of men in their companies were never mustered, while they continued to act as officers, and their expenses were thereby very much enhanced, with no increase of compensation; therefore.

Resolved, That the committee already appointed bring this subject to the attention of our Senators and Representatives in con-reas, and enheavor to secure the proper pay for the services rended by such officers.

And whereas there is now no provision for the care of the services rended by such officers.

And whereas there is now no provision for the care of the soldiers' orphans now in our schools and homes after they reach the age of sixteen years; therefore be it inlings school, where they will be instructed in the various arts, trades and industrial pursuits, so that when they are sent into the world, where they will be instructed as well as their minds, to earn an honest living and make a mark in the world; and we pledge ourselves to the project as far as in our power.

Resolutions of thanks were passed to Sheridan Shook, for his libreality in giving gratuatous entertainment at Union Square Theatre to the delegates on Wednesday evening; Post Collis, No. 23, for the kind and earnest manner in which they entertained them after the performance at the theatre; Summer Post, No. 24, for coortespas extended and fraterinty of feeting evidenced at their ball, after the supper of Post No. 23; Eincoin Post, No. 18, for the liberal collation furnished to the recess of the Encampment on Wednesday wond, and to the Erie, Northern Central and other railways, for reduction of fare furnished to the delegates to this Encampment.

Several others were passed, but they related strictly to the interior working of the Order, and, therefore, are of no interest to the public.

On motion of General Barnun, the Encampment ordered a regulation badge, with diamonds inserted in the five points, to be made, suitably inscribed and presented to Dr. James L. Farley, of 71 Henry street, Brooklyn, for his efficient services during three years as Adjutant General of this department. The usual invitations were then extended to the department from various places to come with them and hold the next Sheampment, and, after a humorous discussion, it was decided to hold the July Encampment (which is but a social reunion) at Auburn, and the annual Encampment, in January next, at Elmira.

wrong. For himself, while he felt oppressions infleted on the minority last year, he was not disposed to return the same treatment to them, now that the majority is changed. He was for doing justice, piain and simple, ant not let the minority here say they were treated wrongfully. He was opposed to be with the majority is changed. After taking up a subscription of \$17.68 for a shattered weteran who presented himself in the anterior and sked for assistance, and collecting the field of the Post turned out at Weedsport, the Encampment formally adjourned.

Mr. Foler announced that he concurred in the views of Mr. Prince and Mr. Strahan, and move it as a further amendment that such sub-committees shall each consist of three members, one of which shall belong to the minority.

Speaker Smith said if there was any danger the danger exists now. This House has the power to appoint any one on a committee.

Mr. Ryrahan said—"But this bill gives this power to committee, taking it away from the House."

Mr. Attent insisted that the danger, if any, still existed in the House.

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Mr. Attent was occupied. Orders were then out at Weedsport, the Encampment formally adjourned.

An examination into its proceedings will only at a last in a position to hurl their care in the teeth of their manigners as the best evidence of its early and its to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The next, at Elmila.

After taking up a subscription of \$17.68 for a shat the anterior of the Court were thrown next that and extended on the anterior of the Court were thrown next that the store as a further amended the weedspor

FUN ON THE ICE.

A Boat Race on the Hudson-Seven Con testants—An Exciting Time—The Icicle Running an Eight Mile Race in Twentyeight Minutes and Flity-five Seconds POUGHEREPSIE, Jan. 18, 1872.

The fourth | iceboat race at this place occurred today. It was for the "Poughkeepsie Challeuge Pennant," and the race was open to all Hudson River iceboat clubs as against the Poughkeepsie Association, the winning boat or club to hold the flag over one season, to be salled for the subsequent winter. It was presented by Commodore Kidd, of the Brooklyn Yacut Club. The race was called on at noon. The judges were William C. Arnold, Augustus Doughty and George W. Davids. Boats from two clubs participated in the contest, viz., New Hamburg and Poughkeepsie. The wind was blow ing in 'chunks' irom the westward, and was therefore unreliable. The Flying Cloud, belonging to Commodore Grinnell, of the New Hamburg Club, won the choice of position and took a place to the northward. When all were in reactiness the boats were started ten seconds apart, in the following

judges' boat the advance boats presented a beautiful appearance, laying their course directly up the river.

The leading boat, the lende, was but a short distance ahead of the Haze, and both were humming along like lightning, the letter, however, having clearly the best of the contest. Sud lendy the Haze was seen to come up in the wind crossways of the river and her heimsman was thrown forward. She had run into an open spot and nearly one-halt of the boat was submerged. The wind, however, operated on her sais in such a way as to keep her up thit the steersman, by almost superhuman effort, released her, and, putting her again before the wind, starten for the judges' boat. She was not detained by this accident over three-quarters of a minute. As the boats meares the home line the greatest excitement was visible among the large crowds standing upon the Ice. A race never terminated so grandly before. Each vessel ran across the line like lightning, siving only on the leeward and rudder runners, the windward runner being litted high in air. Lookers on held their breath at the sight, and then loud eneers greeted the victors. They came home in the following order and time:—

1. M. S. Red. 1. 107 23 letter. 1. 107 23 letter. 1. 108 25 Philare. 1. 108 25 Ph

The actual running, time of each boat, though not good because of unreliable wind, was as ionows:— | Bost | M. S. Boat | M. S. Relecte | M. S. Re

At a quarter past nine o'clock yesterday morning a carriage drove up at the prisoner's entrance to the Tombs, in Franklin street. Sheriff Brennan, accompanied by two deputy sheriffs, quickly entered the building, and was immediately passed into the prisoner's waiting room. Sheriff Brennan conversed for a few moments with the Deputy War-

ARRAIGNMENT OF STOKES.

From the Prison to the Court-His Appear-

ance and the Public Excitement.

Indicted for the Wilful Mur-

der of James Fisk, Jr.

HE DECLINES TO PLEAD.

His Counsel Ask for a Postpone-

ment of the Plea.

Wednesday Next Fixed Upon for His

Next Appearance in Court.

den, and two keepers were despatched to THE CELL OF EDWARD S, STOKES, on the second tier of the male prison, to inform him that he was to accompany the Sheriff to the Court dictment found against him by the Oyer and Ter-miner Grand Jury. He evidently expected the summons, for when he received the news he had already made his totiet, and was dressed in the identical ciothes which he wore on the day of the murder. He was clean shaven, and had evidently bestowed some attention on

HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE. His mustache and hair were carefully trimmed, and he were a magnificent diamond ring on the last finger of his right hand. Notwithstanding all this his confinement and probable disquietude of mind have left visible craces. His eyes yesterday

A WEARY, HAGGARD LOOK about them, while no one could fail to notice his listiess, almost indifferent manner, which contrasted strongly with his sprightliness when last he appeared in public, at the inquest in the Court of Special Sessions. When the keepers informed nodded, put on the gray overcoat he wore when he fired the fatal shot, and when the door of the cell was opened, stepped slowly into the corridor. Even his walk lacked the classicity that marked is

DID NOT SPEAK A WORD until he reached the waiting room, when he quietly saluted the Sheriff. The latter at once led the way to the carriage, which was awaiting in Franklin street. Stokes followed, and the two deputy sherthis brought up the rear. There was not a single loafer at the door of the prison when Stokes passed out. The carriage drove

UP FRANKLIN STREET TO BROADWAY

and turned down town towards the City Hall. Idstead of driving to the rear entrance of the County Court House, the ordinary entrance through which prisoners are conveyed from the "Black Maria" to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the coach drew up at the side of the City Hall Park opposite the THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

The prisoner was first conveyed to the Sheriff's Office, where he was kept in the custody of the deputy sheriffs until a few minutes before half-past ten, the hour appointed for his arraignment. Meanwhile Sheriff Brennan informed District Attorney Garvin that the prisoner was in the new Court

STANDING IN THE VESTIBULE of the new Court House when Stokes was brought suspected, from the fact of Sheriff Brennan being with him, that it was Stokes, and made an imme-

had come over him.

His appearance was eagerly scanned by the crowds in Court. When the confusion produced by his entrance had subsided, District Attorney Garvin, in a solemn voice, moved for the arraign-ment of Edward S. Stokes on the indictment of wiful murder found against him by the Grand

ment of Edward S. Stokes on the indictment of willin murder found against him by the Grand Jury.

CLERE OF THE COURT—Edward S. Stokes, stand up. You stand indicted for the murder of James Fisk, Jr., by shooting him with a pistol, loaded with gunpowder and a leaden builet. Do you demand a triai?

Stokes merely nodded his head, and at a sign from his counsel resumed his seat.

Mr. McKron then, rising and addressing the Court, said—May it please Your Honor, on behalf of the prisoner I rise to state that two of my associates employed on the defence have been occupied for the last three or four weeks in an adjoining Court, and I have been consequently unable to confer with them in regard to this case. The indictment just read has never been seen by us, and this is the first intimation we have received that such an indictment was found. I have therefore to ask for sufficient time to enable us to examine the document and to determine upon what course we shall pursue. We only ask for a reasonable time to examine the indicement and we will give the District Autorney notice when we are ready to answer.

District Autorney Garvin—If your Honor please, the better way would be for the prisoner to plead at once, and it at any time hereafter the gentlemen for the defence desire to make any motion, oy demurrer or by protest or otherwise, there will be no difficulty interposed as far as I am concerned. I desire very much that the case is of recent occurrence, and the circumstances are all fresh in the minus of the witnesses, who all reside here. There are no foreign witnesses to be brought here, but all can be obtained at a moment's notice. It is a case into public justice and public interest require should be put down for trial at as early a day as possible.

should be put down for trial at as early a day as possible.

Judge Ingraham said he had understood the District Attorney to say that another session of the Court would be necessary on account of the Grand Jury. The matter might, therefore, be adjourned, so that the counsel for the delendants could examine as to whether they would plead or demur to the indictment. It seemed reasonable to give such an opportunity.

Mr. McKron—It is but reasonable, Your Honor, that we should have an opportunity to examine the indictment before we are called to plead to it.

District Attorney Garvin—What day, then, does your Honor say?

District Attorney Garvin—What day, then, does Your Honor say?

Judge Ingraham—That depends on you and the Grand Jury. I had intended to discharge them today, but you say they have unther business. Suppose you say Saturday morning.

Mr. MCKRON—That is too short a time. Your Honor. We will get ready as soon as possible. Suppose Your Honor would say Weemesday next.

ASSOCIATE CONNEL—Too Soon. Two of the courise for the defence are at present engaged by the people. the people.

District Attorney Garvin said he was not aware
that any commet had been engaged for the people,
Counsel said he meant on the quo warranto case

Counsel said he meant on the quo warranto case now on trial.
District Attorney Garvin thought the prisoner ought to plend at once, so that they could get the matter in snape, alonear pext, at all events, the would suggest, was as far as the Honor ought to gs. The prosecution is ready and prepared and anxious to present the case for trial as soon as possible.

The Court—Let the case go over the Weinesday monthing next.

The Court—Let the case go over till Weunesday moining text.

Mr. McKron—Give us to this day week. My associates deem even a week too short a postponement, we are asking out a reasonable time, thruct the circumstances. Our chear's life here is in dauger.

District Autories Garvin—I timin mysen that it is in great dauger, but I think also that til Wednesday next is abundant time for counsel to prepare for trial. I will, however, acquiesce in any order the Court may make.

The Court—Well, we will say Wednesday next. A piea on that day would not preclude a succepted motion to change the piea.

Mr. McKron—Your Honor, we will try and be ready on that day.

This closed the proceedings for the day. The prisoner was then escorted out of the court room by Sheriff Breunas and deputies to the Sheriff's office,

stepped out of one of the windows into the rark grounds, where a carriage was waiting, and drove of to the Tombs.